SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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THE PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN DOCTORS.

A New Year Appeal to the British Medical Profession.

In June last the Council of the British Medical Association made an appeal for the starving doctors of Russia. In order that the response should be as widespread as possible the subscription was limited to 5s. Within the next few weeks the sum of £1,610 was received and was paid over to the American Relief Administration, which promptly dispatched food parcels to those doctors and members of deceased doctors' families whose names had been supplied by an organization of Russian doctors in this country. The Association has had a signed receipt from Russia for every parcel delivered.

Since the appeal many letters have been received from individual doctors and from bodies of doctors in Russia, testifying in the most touching way the gratitude of the recipients of the food parcels, not only for the gift but for the evidence that the doctors in Russia had not been forgotten by their more fortunate colleagues in other parts of the world.

A typical individual letter is one recently received from a woman doctor in Russia who is working at a clinic for mental diseases. She gives full particulars about herself and her professional status and goes on to say:

"My family, which lives solely on my earnings, consists of my aged mother of 70, two brothers (both war invalids from 1914–15: one, 45 years old, was wounded in arm and leg and is almost totally disabled; the other, 47 years old, was wounded in the head and is mentally deranged), and a sister who recently underwent a serious operation—half her stomach was removed. I ask you to help these four persons who are unable to do any work, be it only by sending them *one* food parcel."

The following acknowledgement from Petrograd is typical of many received from collective medical bodies:

"The section of the American Relief Administration in Petrograd has in the name of the British Medical Association transmitted to the Academy of Medicine for the professors and assistants 44 boxes containing in all 132 poods of different nutritive substances. The professors and assistants of the Academy of Medicine are glad to see in that gift a token of the unity of the whole scientific world and wish to express their deep gratitude to the representatives of the British Medical Association." (This was signed by the vice-president of the Academy and eleven other representatives.)

It is only too clear that what has been done is a mere scratching of the surface, below which is a dreadful mass of want and misery. The situation is perhaps best described in the words of Mr. W. E. Haigh, F.R.C.S., a British doctor who is attached to the Nansen High Commission In a letter addressed to the Association, dated "Moscow, September 24th," in which he expressed his satisfaction with what the Association had already done, he went on to say:

"The position of our colleagues becomes steadily worse. . . . The depreciation of the rouble and soaring prices make it impossible for them to provide food for their families, even were such obtainable in plenty. The salaries paid are fantastic, being much less than those of workers; for example, I pay my chauffeur one hundred millions a month and food packets; doctors working in the cholera blocks of the Odessa City hospitals receive 27 millions and, happily, have gifts of maize from the American Relief Administration, but pay is always in arrears. There are doctors in the country who have had no pay this year, and depend on small gifts from the peasants, but this in famine-stricken areas cannot be much. The doctors in Cherson on the Black Sea have had no pay for six months, and their lot is desperate. That city, once of 80,000 inhabitants, passed through all the horrors of famine last winter, combined with epidemics of typhus and relapsing fever, followed by a severe epidemic of cholera in the summer. Hospitals, unheated, without soap, appliances, drugs, provided with a ration for all of 600 calories a day, often mixed with surrogates, conditions have been such as require the pen of Dante to describe. . . . The sole means of keeping doctors and nurses alive was the American maize. . . . I know those (doctors) who have had their children at home with oedema, living on surrogates, those who have eaten linseed cattle cake instead of bread, or the pressed mass after the extraction of oil from sunflower seeds; some have died on duty, and typhus has taken fresh toll, and for their wives and children there is nothing. The best off financially are poor and their means are often the sale of books, silver, the furs, clothing, and jewellery of their wives, and these reserves are now exhausted. . . . Surgeons of repute may have no stockings, medical women no fires in their room in winter, yet they will entertain one if they can, and it is pathetic to see their enthusiasm to talk 'shop' . . . and their joy at having a colleague from abroad even for half a day. The needs of the professors are great . . . but the rankers are in worse straits, and I wish to point out that all forms of help can now be administered best through the local medical societies; if we find the food they know the needs best. . . . Wood for firing costs to-day in Odessa 40,000 roubles a pound, petroleum is 8 millions a pood, butter 1,800,000 a pound, and with such a market the doctor's wife has to sell necessary clothes, not to buy."

Dr. Haigh's evidence is borne out by many pathetic letters the Association has received, and the Council at its meeting on December 13th resolved to make a Christmas appeal to the medical profession in this country to do something more to alleviate the terrible conditions in which our colleagues in Russia, through no fault of theirs, are living—and dying.

The results of the present appeal will be divided between the American Relief Administration and the All-British Appeal of the Nansen High Commission. There is plenty of room for both bodies, and each in its own way can be depended upon to see that money subscribed by the British medical profession is spent in providing the necessities of life to Russian doctors and their families.

Clothing is almost as badly needed as food. The American Relief Administration in its latest report (December, 1922) says: "While the need of foodstuffs in Russia continues a grave problem, the needs of the population for warm clothing are equally grave." The American Relief Administration has entered into an agreement with the Soviet Government to allow clothing remittances to be made for individuals. This arrangement will be utilized to send clothing where we are advised that clothing is more urgently needed than food.

Subscriptions of *5s., or multiples of 5s.*, should be made payable to the Russian Doctors Relief Fund and sent to Mr. L. Ferris-Scott, the Financial Secretary of the Association, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2, who will acknowledge their receipt. The amount collected will be acknowledged week

by week in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, but not the names of individual subscribers.

We ask each of our readers who is looking forward to a happy New Year to send something to help to keep alive medical men and women in Russia, who are striving to carry on their work under almost impossible conditions and in a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which is an inspiration to the profession the world over.

WILLIAM MACEWEN,
President.
R. WALLACE HENRY,
Chairman of Representative Body.
R. A. BOLAM,
Chairman of Council.
G. E. HASLIP,
Treasurer.

British Medical Association.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Scottish Board of Health and Medical Salaries.

ON previous occasions reference has been made in these columns to the ideas held by the Scottish Board of Health on the question of the salaries of the medical men who come under its supervision. Professional men generally may well feel thankful that their salaries and status are not regulated by a body whose views are so narrow and eccentric. Recently the Stirlingshire Education Authority appointed a medical woman as assistant school medical officer at a salary of £500 a year, but the Board of Health has since informed the authority that while it approves of the appointment it is not prepared to approve of an initial salary of more than £450 under the scheme of medical inspection and treatment. From the report published in the *Glasgow Herald* of December 15th it appears that the Chairman of the Education Committee said "it was extremely doubtful whether the Board of Health had any legal right to object to the salary fixed by the authority, which, it appeared, was the minimum laid down by the British Medical Association." The Stirlingshire Education Authority adhered to its former decision fixing the salary at £500 as being fair and reasonable, and we hope it will stand to its guns. It would almost seem as though the Scottish Board of Health is determined to use all its influence to compel medical practitioners who desire to seek a career in the public services to come over the Border. Thus the Dundee Education Authority is now advertising in the lay press for an assistant school medical officer at a salary of £450 per annum.

The Half-Yearly Indexes.

The usual half-yearly indexes to the JOURNAL and to the SUPPLEMENT and EPITOME have been prepared and will be published shortly; they will, however, not be issued with all copies of the JOURNAL, but only to those readers who ask for them. Any member or subscriber who desires to have one or all of the indexes can obtain what he wants, post free, by sending a post-card notifying his desire to the Financial Secretary and Business Manager, British Medical Association, 429, Strand, W.C.2. Those wishing to receive the indexes regularly as published should intimate this desire.

Association Notices.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.—Ordinary meetings of the Branch will be held on the following Thursdays: January 18th, February 15th, and March 15th, 1923. The following members have promised to read papers: Sir Gilbert Barling, Mr. Douglas Stanley, Mr. Furneaux Jordan, and Mr. Seymour Barling. Members are reminded that they are entitled to bring cases and specimens to the meetings for demonstration and discussion.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.—A clinical meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch will be held at Preston Royal Infirmary on Thursday, January 11th, 1923. Clinical cases and pathological specimens will be exhibited and discussed and short papers read. A committee will shortly meet to draw up the programme, and members wishing to contribute should communicate as early as possible with the Secretary of the Preston Division (Dr. Walter Sykes, 31, Winckley Square), or with the Branch Secretary, Mr. F. Strong Heaney, 72, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST HERTFORDSHIRE DIVISION.—A meeting of the East Hertfordshire Division will be held at the County Hospital, Hertford, on January 10th, 1923, when Dr. W. Langdon-Brown, Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, will read a paper on minor endocrine defects.

NORTH OF ENGLAND BRANCH: STOCKTON DIVISION.—A meeting of the Stockton Division will be held on Friday, February 9th, 1923, when Dr. G. C. Anderson, Deputy Medical Secretary, will give an address.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: BUCKINGHAMSHIRE DIVISION.—The following meetings of the Buckinghamshire Division have been arranged for the coming session. Extra meetings will be held should the necessity arise. January 26th, 1923, at the Crown Hotel, Aylesbury: General business and election of Representative. March 30th, at the Crown Hotel, Aylesbury: General business. May 16th, at the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury: Clinical address on a surgical subject, to be announced later. June 30th, at the Crown Hotel, Aylesbury: Annual general meeting. The Local Medical and Panel Committee meets on the last Friday in the month. A member having any difficulty regarding insurance practice which he wishes to bring forward should communicate it to a member of the committee.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: SHEFFIELD DIVISION.—A meeting of the Sheffield Division will be held at the University on Friday evening, February 2nd, 1923, when Dr. J. W. Ballantyne (Edinburgh) will deliver a British Medical Association lecture on "The problem of the newborn infant."

Meetings of Branches and Divisions.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH: NUNEATON AND TAMWORTH DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Nuneaton and Tamworth Division was held on December 13th.

The report of the Council on the hospital policy of the Association having been discussed, the amendment suggested by the Council was adopted *nem. con.*

An interesting discussion took place on the report of the Council on the notification of venereal disease. Dr. TAPPER, M.O.H., spoke strongly in favour of a comprehensive scheme of notification. Dr. CYRIAX followed and gave a clear exposition of the law as it is applied in Sweden, which was much appreciated. Answers to the questions submitted by the Council were then put to the meeting and agreed to.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: ROCHDALE DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Rochdale Division was held on December 12th, when Dr. BATEMAN, chairman of the Division, presided.

Dr. ALAN MCDOUGALL, of the David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Alderley Edge, gave an address on epilepsy. In regard to the definition of epilepsy, he regarded loss of consciousness as an essential feature, but he had seen several cases where there was not an entire loss of consciousness. Epilepsy was classified into major and minor cases, but there was no real boundary line. In some individuals there might be both major and minor attacks; some might have one attack in a couple of years, and Dr. McDougall had seen a patient who had 500 fits in twenty-four hours—one every three minutes. The patient might have a high temperature—up to 107°, but this was very serious. A person might have epileptic attacks which were really hysterical; such people were clinically epileptic but must be treated as hysteria. Those cases which were like infantile convulsions in character, with a raised temperature, yielded readily to chloroform, but unless seen in a few minutes were usually fatal; those cases which brought up a blood-stained sputum were also fatal if they were not at once given an injection of atropine, which seemed to stop the oedema. As a rule epileptics behaved well, but some could become objectionable; a good deal depended upon their treatment. He believed that institutional treatment was good, as there an epileptic was a normal member of his community, and could do what everybody else was doing, whereas outside he could not do so. An epileptic might use a bicycle inside the institution, whereas outside he must not, as he would be sure of injuring either himself or somebody else. Early cases were best treated in colonies, and one-third of them were cured there. Probably in the case of children something at home got on their nerves, and when worried nothing would help them but removal from the cause. As to medicinal treatment, he did the same in the colony as the practitioners did outside; they could keep the patient on bromide if they wanted, but let them please themselves. He had been using luminal instead of bromide, but it was not a cure, though it helped, at least for a time. Questions were asked by Dr. W. H. BATEMAN, Dr. GRANT, and Mr. J. C. JEFFERSON. A vote of thanks was moved by Dr. LOMAS, seconded by Mr. JEFFERSON, and carried; Dr. MCDOUGALL replied.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: SOUTHPORT DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Southport Division was held on December 15th. The report of the Council on the hospital policy of the Association was discussed. The following amendment to paragraph 32 was carried by a small majority:

> That paragraph 32 be amended to read as follows: "Income derived from gratuitous contributions, existing assets, endowment funds and the like are not liable to assessment for medical staff fund purposes, but all payments (other than those made by private patients referred to in Sections IX (*a*) and (*b*)) made for hospital maintenance and treatment directly or indirectly on behalf of patients, whether by rate-aided or State-aided funds, or by an employer, approved society, insurance company, or under any contributory scheme for providing hospital benefit, should be liable to assessment for medical

staff fund purposes. Small payments made by *individual* patients not recoverable from any society or insurance company should not be so assessable.

The report of the Council on the notification of venereal disease was considered and answers to the questions submitted by the Council were adopted.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: EAST HERTFORDSHIRE DIVISION.

A MEETING of the East Hertfordshire Division was held at the County Hospital, Hertford, on December 13th. The report of the Council on hospital policy was considered, and on the motion of Dr. LAWSON SMITH, seconded by Dr. MACFADYEN, it was unanimously resolved:

That the East Hertfordshire Division, after considerable discussion at a well-attended meeting, unanimously decides to reject the compromise on the payments of "tariff" payments proposed by the Council. The Division feels that the profession is being jockeyed into a position which it has no desire to occupy. Contributions made by patients who cannot pay private fees were intended to assist the upkeep of voluntary hospitals, and were not meant to subsidize an honorary medical staff.

To depart from this definite principle is to destroy the spirit of the voluntary hospital and the honorary medical staff, and to weaken our position in the event of possible alteration by establishing a rate of payment which would most certainly be used as a basis of remuneration in the future. This the Division is not prepared to do.

The report on the notification of venereal diseases was discussed and answers were adopted to the questions submitted by the Council.

After the meeting Mr. H. W. CARSON, F.R.C.S., delivered a most practical lecture on "Cancer of the stomach, diagnosis, and treatment," illustrated by lantern slides, eminently suited to the general practitioner. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Carson for his interesting and useful lecture.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: WAKEFIELD, PONTEFRACT, AND CASTLEFORD DIVISION.

A MEETING of the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Castleford Division was held at the Great Bull Restaurant, Wakefield, on December 7th, when Dr. WILLIAM STEVEN, chairman of the Division, presided. Supper was served at 8 p.m., followed by the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, as treasurer of the Representatives' expenses fund, reported that up to date only £6 had been received in response to the appeal recently issued by the honorary secretary, instead of £20, the amount which would have been realized if every member had subscribed. He appealed for a fuller support for this fund for defraying the out-of-pocket expenses of the Division's Representatives at the Annual or other Representative Meetings of the Association.

Dr. GIBSON reported upon a proposed scheme to bring about united action between the Wakefield book club and the Wakefield Division of the British Medical Association, in the direction of clinical meetings. He had been in communication with the president of the book club, Dr. Roulston, and the matter was to be considered at the annual meeting of the club in February next. Discussion followed, and Dr. ROULSTON expressed his interest in the proposal, which would receive the friendly consideration of the book club.

Dr. GEORGE W. WATSON, of Leeds, delivered an address on "Blood pressure," illustrated diagrammatically. He dealt with the question first from the physiological and secondly from the pathological point of view. He emphasized that investigation of the diastolic and pulse pressures was relatively more important than that of the variations of the systolic pressure. He considered a systolic pressure over 150 and a diastolic pressure of 110 as pathological. He discussed the effect of physical exertion and of emotional excitement on blood pressure in health and disease. A brief discussion took place, and the meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Watson for his paper.

DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AT the winter session of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, the Right Hon. Francis Dyke Acland presiding, it was reported that the number of persons who had obtained admission to the *Dentists Register* under the new Act was now a little under 7,000, and the total, when those who had presented themselves for the November and December examinations were included, was expected to reach 8,000.

Grants by the Dental Board.—In his address from the chair Mr. Acland said that before the Board committed itself to making grants it would be necessary to discover what level of income the Board might expect. Once a reliable forecast of future income was possible, grants might be made with the object of giving facilities for a larger number of students to enter the profession, of assisting persons who had obtained registration without the licentiateship to obtain the licentiateship or a degree, of providing better accommodation and teaching in the schools, and of encouraging post-graduate study and research. By far the largest part of the fund would be derived from the fees of those who had obtained registration in virtue of past practice, and it would only be fair that a reasonable proportion of the income should be devoted to their interests. If, however, the requisite number of students was not forthcoming to maintain a practising list of 16,000 (the number of practising dentists required on the basis of one to every 3,000 of the population), and if the schools were not able to train properly those who came forward, it would be for the Board to help in every way it could.

Unprofessional Advertising.—Mr. Acland went on to remark that one point in regard to which difficulties seemed almost certain to arise among those who had obtained registration under the new Act was in connexion with the use of showcases or the giving of unprofessional prominence to the work that was being carried on. The Board would take a strong view in regard to these matters, and intended to do its utmost to put down unprofessional advertising. It was impossible to lay down definite rules, because those who wished to evade them would not find it difficult to do so; but the Board would lay down a principle and consider each case on its merits. A practice which might be frowned at in Harley Street would not meet with the same disapproval in Hoxton, but the Board would carefully consider all complaints sent in, and would not hesitate to take action in those cases in which it seemed clear that the practitioner had endeavoured, by any form of advertising, to obtain an advantage over other practitioners in his neighbourhood.

Disciplinary Action.—The Board at this session approved warning notices regarding certain forms of professional misconduct. These were also approved by the General Medical Council, and appear in the report of the proceedings of that body (SUPPLEMENT, December 23rd (page 228). Only one disciplinary case came for the first time before the Board—a dentist being summoned to appear on the charge that he had been convicted of certain misdemeanours: judgement was postponed for one year. Seventeen dentists against whom the charge of covering was proved at the last session came up for judgement, and in all cases except one (which was further postponed until another session) it was decided that, in view of testimonials as to conduct in the interval, the name should not be erased and that the case should be closed.

Minor Dental Work.—A committee of the Board which was appointed to confer with representatives of the Ministry of Health on the scheme for the performance of minor dental work in the public dental service by persons who were not registered dentists reported that certain conditions had been approved by the Minister of Health for such work in the school medical service. The work was limited to cleaning and polishing, applying or removing dressings or temporary fillings, charting, recording, and work of like responsibility. There were certain stipulations as to the standing of the person doing the work, and the supervisory duties of the registered dentist under whom the work must be performed. The report was referred back to the Committee, which was directed to communicate with the Ministry with regard to the modification of the conditions in a certain respect.

Employment of Dentists by Co-operative Societies.—Deputations were received by the Board from the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress on the question of the employment of dentists by co-operative societies, and also from the British Dental Association which objected to the methods employed by co-operative societies in regard to dentistry. After the deputations had been heard the Chairman suggested that a conference should be arranged between the two bodies, and the Board would be willing to give any assistance which might help to bring about a mutual understanding.

Other Reports.—The report of the Examination Committee, of which Sir James Hodsdon is chairman, furnished particulars of the prescribed examinations. Out of 234 candidates who presented themselves in July, 174 satisfied the examiners as to their knowledge of dentistry, and fulfilled the other requirements of the Act. Communications were received giving particulars of the dental legislation of other parliaments. The Isle of Man Dentists Act, 1922, adopted the *Dentists Register* of the United Kingdom, and closely followed the British Dentists Act. An Act had been lately passed in Quebec amending the statutes relating to dentistry by certain requirements as to final examinations and the granting of licences and diplomas. Legislation, rather less recent, of Jamaica and of Tasmania, was also tabled. The Registrar (Mr. Norman King) gave an account of the work of registration. He said that although some of the applicants under the new Act seemed to think that the chief object of the officials was to put difficulties in their way, in most cases they had been ultimately convinced that the opposite was the intention, and that it was only a stern sense of duty which necessitated such searching inquiries and satisfactory corroboration of statements.

Course of Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, a series of four lectures will be delivered in London, Manchester, and Edinburgh on "The diseases of the periodontal tissues due to infection in their relation to toxaemia," by Mr. J. G. Turner, F.R.C.S., L.D.S., Mr. J. Howard Mummery, O.B.E., D.D.Sc.Pen., M.R.C.S., Professor E. E. Glynn, M.D., and Sir William Willcox, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D. In London the lectures will be given at the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. on March 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd, 1923; in Manchester at the Physiology Lecture Theatre, Victoria University, at 5.30 p.m. on March 1st, 8th, 15th, and April 6th; and in Edinburgh at Professor Thomson's Lecture Room, the University, at 5.30 p.m., on March 2nd, 9th, 16th, and April 7th. The lectures are open to registered dentists and medical practitioners.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following notifications are announced by the Admiralty: Surgeon Captains H. S. Burniston, C.M.G., to the *Tamar*, additional, for R.N. Hospital, Hong Kong; D. W. Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., to the *Victory* for R.N. Hospital, Haslar, on relief; Surgeon Commanders H. E. R. Stephens, O.B.E., to the *Victory* for R.N. Hospital, Haslar: W. G. Edwards and W. H. Hastings to the *President*, additional, for hospital course; Surgeon Lieutenants P. J. Maguire to the *Ganges* for R.N. Sick Quarters, Shotley, temporary, W. McCoach to the *Benbow*.

Surgeon Lieutenant K. A. I. Mackenzie has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Commander.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonel R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., is placed on the half-pay list under the provisions of Art. 483, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1922.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Riddick retires on retired pay.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The services of Major W. L. Forsyth have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Captain J. M. Shah, M.B.E., to be Deputy Assistant Director-General, I.M.S. (October 16th).

The services of Captain J. B. Huban, O.B.E., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Captain N. H. Smith has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from October 15th.

Colonel H. F. Cleveland, C.I.E., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from October 25th.

The King has approved the resignation from the service of Captain G. A. S. Ramsay, with effect from August 22nd.

The services of Captain C. J. Lodge Patch, M.C., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from November 1st.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed to the Medical Research Department, with effect from the dates shown: Major H. H. King (March 15th, 1921), Major H. E. Short (August 30th, 1921), Brevet Major J. A. Sinton (February 8th, 1921), Captain G. C. Maitra and Captain R. H. Malone (November 1st, 1922).

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers relinquish their commissions and retain their rank, except where otherwise stated: Lieut. Colonels P. S. Hichens, D. A. Cameron, G. C. Taylor, O.B.E.; Major T. L. Fennell, T.D. (with permission to wear the prescribed uniform). Captains and are granted the rank of Major: C. F. M. Saint, C.B.E., A. C. Alport, G. W. Shore, O.B.E., W. Briggs, A. Rankine, M.C., C. M. Nicol, F. R. Eddison, H. J. A. Longmore. Captains: W. W. N. King, L. A. Celestin, N. H. Hill, J. Chalmers, J. Green, M.B.E., J. C. W. Methven, C. F. Walters, J. M. Plews, A. A. McKenzie, C. S. O'Hagan, L. T. Challenor, C. C. Boyle, H. Vallow, I. J. Davies, L. B. Cane, T.D., W. L. Holyoak, E. R. Flint, W. Johnston, H. G. Ludolf, M.C., W. Longley.

Sanitary Companies.—Major J. Grounds, T.D., and Captain J. Inglis, O.B.E., resign their commissions and retain their rank.

VACANCIES.

ASCOT: HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—Resident Medical Superintendent. Salary, £850 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM CITY HOSPITAL, Little Bromwich.—Senior Assistant Medical Officer (male). Salary, £350 per annum, rising to £500.

BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Assistant School Medical Officer. Salary, £500 per annum, rising to £600.

CAMBRIDGE: ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.—Clinical Pathologist. Salary, £300 per annum.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY.—Senior Lectureship in Physiology. Salary, £550 per annum, rising to £650.

CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL, near Dartford.—Second Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £350 per annum, rising to £400.

DERBYSHIRE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, near Chesterfield.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £300 per annum.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—(1) Assistant Physician. (2) Assistant Resident Medical Officer; salary, £150 per annum. (3) House-Physician; honorarium, £50 for six months.

LIVERPOOL: SAMARITAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—Vacancy on Honorary Senior Surgical Staff.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Assistant Medical Officer in the Mental Hospital Service. Salary, £300 per annum, rising to £400 *plus* temporary fluctuating additions.

MANCHESTER: ANCOATS HOSPITAL.—(1) Honorary Physician, (2) Honorary Radiologist.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Square, W.C.—Senior House-Physician. Salary, £150 per annum.

PARISHES OF BOLESKINE AND DORES.—Medical Officer and Vaccinator. Salary at the rate of £70 10s. per annum, together with £60 from British Aluminium Company and about £360 from other public appointments.

PLYMOUTH: SOUTH DEVON AND EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL.—House-Physician. Salary, £120 per annum.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—Milroy Lecturer for 1924.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—House-Physician.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.—Refraction Assistant. Salary, £100 per annum.

ST. HELENS COUNTY BOROUGH.—Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £450 per annum.

SALFORD UNION INFIRMARY.—Third Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £300 per annum.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, S.W.—(1) House-Physician; (2) House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £100 per annum each.

WEST HAM UNION.—Temporary District Medical Officer (part-time). Salary, £130 per annum, rising to £180 with bonus and extra medical fees.

WHITTINGHAM: COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL.—(1) Pathologist and Assistant Medical Officer. (2) Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, including bonus, £419 13s. each.

This list of vacancies is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found. To ensure notice in this column advertisements must be received not later than the first post on Tuesday morning.

APPOINTMENTS.

EDWARDS, H. V., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Felixstowe District, co. Suffolk.

HANNAY, A. S., M.B., Ch.B.Glasg., Certifying Factory Surgeon for the Mauchline District, co. Ayr.

MARTIN, James Purdon, M.R.C.P.Lond., M.D., M.A.Belf., Medical Registrar to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2.

STOKER, Frederick, F.R.C.S., Laryngologist to the Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

TIVY, Cecil B. F., M.Ch., M.B., B.A.O., R.U.I., Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon, Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.

British Medical Association.

OFFICES AND LIBRARY, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Reference and Lending Library.

THE READING ROOM, in which books of reference, periodicals, and standard works can be consulted, is open to members from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 2.

LENDING LIBRARY: Members are entitled to borrow books, including current medical works; they will be forwarded, if desired, on application to the Librarian, accompanied by 1s. for each volume for postage and packing.

Departments.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS (Financial Secretary and Business Manager. Telegrams: Articulate, Westrand, London).

MEDICAL SECRETARY (Telegrams: Medisecra, Westrand, London).

EDITOR, *British Medical Journal* (Telegrams: Aitiology, Westrand, London).

Telephone number for all Departments: Gerrard 2630 (*3 lines*).

SCOTTISH MEDICAL SECRETARY: 6, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. (Telegrams: Associate, Edinburgh. Tel.: 4361 Central.)

IRISH MEDICAL SECRETARY: 16, South Frederick Street, Dublin. (Telegrams: Bacillus, Dublin. Tel.: 4757 Dublin.)

Diary of the Association.

JANUARY.

5 Fri. London: Insanity and Crime Subcommittee, 2.30 p.m.
10 Wed. London: Propaganda Subcommittee, 2.30 p.m.
East Hertfordshire Division, County Hospital, Hertford. Dr. W. Langdon Brown: Minor Endocrine Defects.
11 Thurs. London: Special Committee on Notification of Venereal Diseases, 2.30 p.m.
Lancashire and Cheshire Branch: Clinical Meeting, Preston Royal Infirmary.
12 Fri. London: Science Committee, 2.30 p.m.
16 Tues. London: Central Ethical Committee.
18 Thurs. London: Insurance Acts Committee, 12 noon.
19 Fri. London: Parliamentary Elections Committee, 3 p.m.
23 Tues. London: Organization Committee.
25 Thurs. London: Journal Committee, 2.30 p.m.
26 Fri. London: Organization of Students Subcommittee, 2.30 p.m.
Buckinghamshire Division, Crown Hotel, Aylesbury.
30 Tues. (and following day if necessary). London (Council Chamber, Guildhall): Conference of Insurance Acts Committee with representatives of Approved Societies, Insurance Committees and their Clubs, and Pharmacists.
31 Wed. London: Finance Committee, 2.30 p.m.

DIARY OF SOCIETIES AND LECTURES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.—*Section of Surgery:* Wed., 5.30 p.m., Mr. W. Sampson Handley: Pathology and Treatment of Renal Calculi. *Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:* Thurs., 8 p.m., Dr. Robert Wise: Glycosuria with Diabetic Symptoms in a First Pregnancy, resulting in Birth of a Dead Child, treated with success in a Second Pregnancy. Mr. Clifford White: Instruments Left in the Peritoneal Cavity; Analysis of 41 Cases. Specimens: Dr. Watts Eden and Mr. Aubrey Goodwin: Two Cases of Cancer of the Cervix treated by Radium before Operation. *Section of Laryngology:* Fri., 3.30 p.m., Cases. Extra meeting limited to cases for diagnosis which will not be published. Particular attention is called to the alteration of the time of showing cases for this meeting.

ASSURANCE MEDICAL SOCIETY, 11, Chandos Street, W.1.—Wed., 5.30 p.m., Dr. J. Strickland Goodall: The Significance of Extra-systole.

NORTH-EAST LONDON CLINICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales's Hospital, Tottenham.—Wed., 4.15 p.m.: Mr. T. H. C. Benians: Blood Infections, to be followed by a discussion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 9s., which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Tuesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY.—On November 2nd, at Vincent Square, London, to Eveleen, wife of A. L. Anthony, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ashanti—a daughter.

COBB.—On December 15th, to Eleanor M., wife of J. H. Cobb, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., 281, Glossop Road, Sheffield—a son.

MARRIAGE.

PATERSON BROWN—WISHART.—At St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, on December 15th, by the Rev. John B. Duke, B.D., Morningside U.F. Church, Edinburgh, and the Rev. Duncan Marmichael, B.D., Largs Parish Church, Keith Paterson Brown, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., son of Mr. J. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Paterson Brown, Harlaw, Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, to Margaret Cleland, younger daughter of Mr. D. F. Wishart and Mrs. Wishart, Sydney Lodge, Whitehouse Loan, Edinburgh.

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